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BOOK DEPARTMENT

UNSIGNED NOTES

Bacon, E. M. *English Voyages of Adventure and Discovery.* Pp. 401. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Bailey, L. H. *The State and the Farmer.* Pp. 177. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Baldwin, C. W. *Geography of the Hawaiian Islands.* Pp. 128. Price, 60 cents. New York: American Book Company, 1908.

For the first time a real text on the geography of our important mid-Pacific islands is made available in a form adaptable to ordinary teaching purposes. The subject is treated topically, as in the usual geography, taking first the important aspects of the whole group and then the individual islands separately. For each island are given the physical features in considerable detail, the industries and the economic development in general. Well selected illustrations of typical features aid materially in supplementing the text.

The author might very easily have emphasized the importance of the Hawaiian group by a page or two devoted to their position at the "cross-roads of the Pacific," a topic which is of far more real worth than some of the unnecessary detail concerning volcanic activities and lava flows.

The best part of the volume is to be found in the truly excellent relief maps of the important islands. As a supplementary reader it should prove a valuable aid in geography for lower schools; it also offers a handy little reference volume for the ordinary individual.

Baldwin, W. A. *Industrial-Social Education.* Pp. 147. Price, \$1.50. Springfield, Mass.: Milton Bradley Company, 1907.

Mr. William A. Baldwin, the author of "Industrial-Social Education," is the principal of the State Normal School at Hyannis, Massachusetts. He began his work there by a thorough study of the life and needs of the community. The village school of two hundred pupils is used for observation of methods and for practice teaching. Mr. Baldwin is imbued with the idea that every pupil should have the benefit of his own personal experience, in making something he thinks worth while, if he would become efficient in the world about him. Active life, therefore, is provided in the school. At three o'clock daily, the class-rooms are transformed into busy workshops, where each child is making something.

"Industrial-Social Education" is the story of a movement which has been a gradual growth. It gives the underlying principles of selection, the kind of activities which, while adapted to Hyannis, are suggestive for the public schools of the state. Finally, the teachers of the different grades tell

how they do the work. Interesting and helpful illustrations accompany the text. The book is full of enthusiasm and common-sense. It tells of achievement and improved homes and lives. It is sent out with the hope that it may encourage those who are also striving to bring more abundant life into schools and homes. While each community must still study and solve its own problems, all teachers will be helped by considering the way useful activities indoors and out were made fundamental in the school life of Hyannis.

Bazaine, M. *La Intervencion Francesa en Mexico Segun el Archivo.* Pp. 269. Mexico: Ch. Bouret, 1908.

Beer, G. L. *The Origins of the British Colonial System, 1578-1660.* Pp. viii, 438. Price, \$3.00. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Beveridge, A. J. *Americans of To-day and To-morrow.* Pp. 133. Price, 50 cents. Philadelphia: Henry Altemus Company, 1908.

An exposition of American traits, an impartial examination of both sides of the shield of American character. This is the aim of a man in public life who looks with critical but kindly eye upon American life and progress. His purpose is to arouse the latent and misdirected energies in our national makeup by holding up the mirror of outside criticism that we may see ourselves as others see us.

Bowie, A. J., Jr. *Practical Irrigation.* Pp. 232. New York: McGraw Publishing Co., 1908.

The extent of irrigation development in this country has long called for a practical volume to serve not only as a manual for the irrigationist himself, but also as a guide to the layman investing his capital in irrigation projects. The all-important financial aspect of the question is here kept prominently in the foreground, while the author discusses in simple terms the various methods and devices which are most suitable under different conditions.

The author has done a good service in laying bare this plain dollars-and-cents side of a great question, at the same time proving conclusively that the right system adopted at the start means many more acres irrigated with a given amount of water. The book sheds much light on the best possible means of conserving the precious supplies of water in districts where every gallon has its value.

Brooks, J. G. *As Others See Us.* Pp. 365. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Bullock, C. J. *Introduction to the Study of Economics.* Pp. 619. Price, \$1.28. New York: Silver, Burdett & Company, 1908.

Bureau of American Ethnology, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of, 1904-05. Pp. xxxi, 512. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1908.

The bulk of this volume is made up of two excellent papers. Mr. Frank Russell contributes a long account of the Pima Indians of the far southwest, while Mr. John R. Scranton tells of the "social condition, beliefs and linguistic

relationship of the Tlingit Indians." These monographs are well illustrated, some of the colored plates presenting the facial paintings of the Tlingits being of special interest.

Callahan, J. M. *The Alaska Purchase and Americo-Canadian Relations.* Pp. 45. Price, 50 cents. Morgantown: West Virginia University, 1908.

Campbell, H. W. *Campbell's 1907 Soil Culture Manual.* Pp. 320. Price, \$2.50. Lincoln, Neb.: Published by the Author.

Carlton, F. T. *Education and Industrial Evolution.* Pp. 320. Price, \$1.25. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

Dr. Carlton writes as a man with a message. His theme, dealing with so vital a topic, is timely. Part I discusses "The Modern Educational Problem" and Part II "Actual or Proposed Additions to the Educational System." The author points out the fact that education to-day is greatly in need of "democratising" in order that it may become "an integral and vital part of the experience of every future efficient member of the community." The book is permeated with the new social spirit that is abroad in the land to-day. The style is easy and forceful, the treatment broad minded, and constructive. Altogether, the book is of value to students of modern problems either in the field of education or of sociology.

Carman, Bliss. *The Making of Personality.* Pp. 375. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1908.

In this volume the author, who has been assisted by Mrs. Mary P. King, shows that in personal culture there are three realms to be considered: spirit, mind and body, and that therefore the making of personality "must depend on definite training in morality, intelligence and physique." Each one of these topics is treated in such a forceful way, that the style of presentation is sure to hold the reader's attention.

Channing, E. *A History of the United States.* Vol. II. Pp. 614. Price, \$2.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Chapman, S. J. *Work and Wages. Part II—Wages and Employment.* Pp. xxii, 494. Price, \$4.00. New York: Longmans, Green & Company, 1908. This work is "designed to bring up-to-date" some previous publications of Lord Brassey. The book contains little that is original and is not written in an easy style. Its economics are taken almost exclusively from Marshall, and the theoretical arguments are based on the assumption that there is free competition in the labor market.

The book deals at great length with the organization of labor in Great Britain, the United States, France and Germany, with the policy of labor unions, with the principles and methods of industrial peace, with unemployment and with workingmen's insurance and old-age pensions. These subjects are discussed in an encyclopedic fashion but the treatment throughout shows a lack of appreciation of the point of view of the worker.

Coirard, L. *La Famille Dans le Code Civil, 1804-1904.* Pp. 289. Aix: B. Philip.

Cooke, F. H. *The Commerce Clause of the Constitution.* Pp. xcii, 302.

Price, \$4.50. New York: Baker, Voorhis & Co., 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Davis, C. H. S. *Consumption, Its Prevention and Cure Without Medicine.*

Pp. 218. Price, \$1.00. New York: E. B. Treat & Co., 1908.

This second enlarged edition of a little handbook will be welcomed by a large group of people who wish sane and simple suggestions in dealing with consumption. Questions of breathing, of diet, of climate, etc., are considered. A table giving the nutritive value of animal and vegetable food is appended together with a list of sanatoriums in the United States and Canada.

Davis, G. B. *The Elements of International Law.* Pp. xxx, 673. Price,

\$3.00. New York: Harper and Brothers, 1908.

This standard text now appears in a third edition which has added chapters and references bringing the subject down-to-date. The author's position as Judge Advocate General of the United States has given him exceptional opportunities for obtaining material on international law as it affects our own country. This results in this edition in the insertion of numerous citations of decided cases and in a very excellent discussion of the Hague conferences and their work. The Russo-Japanese war also furnishes its quota of precedents.

The author is optimistic as to what may be accomplished by arbitral tribunals. The net results of the peace conferences are in his belief much greater than the public generally has been led to believe. The texts of the several treaties and declarations adopted at the last Hague Conference are printed in full. Teachers of undergraduate classes will find this a valuable book, clear in statement and containing valuable references for wider reading.

Day, C. M. *Accounting Practice.* Pp. viii, 318. Price, \$6.00. New York:

D. Appleton & Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Dondlinger, P. T. *The Book of Wheat.* Pp. xi, 369. Price, \$2.00. New

York: Orange Judd Co., 1908.

The author, who signs himself as a former professor of mathematics in Fairmount College, has turned economist, as shown by his "Book of Wheat," which he started out to make a reference book to cover the whole field of the wheat industry. In this he succeeds so well that it is not likely that the work will be attempted by another for a considerable time. He states that the book is the work of fifteen years of experience in the wheat regions and much bibliographic work, and it is easy to believe this when we examine the bibliography of thirty-one pages of fine print, and note the wide scope of the book which not only covers well all phases of the present wheat industry and wheat question but also gives very considerable attention to the historical aspects of each topic under consideration.

It appears to be a thoroughly careful piece of work and written by a man who appreciates the economic factors as shown by the good and accurate treatment given to such matters as crop rotation, fertility, fertilization and

especially the cost of production, which is very carefully and thoroughly analyzed.

The chapters are:—Wheat Grain and Plant, Improvement, Natural Environment, Cultivation, Harvesting, Yield and Cost of Production, Crop Rotation and Irrigation, Fertilizers, Diseases, Insect Enemies, Transportation, Storage, Marketing, Prices, Milling, Consumption, Production and Movement.

Sir William Crookes' prophecy of the wheat shortage of 1931, he dismisses as entirely unworthy of any serious consideration and gives adequate ground for this statement by pointing out many ways by which this grain may be increased to meet a large demand.

Dorland, W. A. N. *The Age of Mental Virility.* Pp. 229. Price, \$1.00. New York: Century Co., 1908.

This is a book that will surely comfort the heart of any one over forty who has not yet achieved his *magnum opus* and so won the admiring plaudits of the nations. A number of carefully compiled tables gives a list of the world's greatest thinkers and workers—four hundred of them—and the age at which each accomplished the great work of his life. The average age then is found to be for astronomers and mathematicians fifty-six, for historians fifty-seven, for naturalists and jurists fifty-eight, for statesmen fifty-two, for musical composers forty-eight, and the total average for all professions, including poets, philosophers, actors, novelists, as well as those already mentioned is found to be fifty, a sufficient refutation for those who would relegate "old men" to a non-active life. A significant instance of warriors active in old age is furnished by the recent Russo-Japanese War, the ages ranging from forty-six to sixty-three.

Dutton, S. T., and Snedden, D. *The Administration of Public Education in the United States.* Pp. 601. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Earle, F. S. *Southern Agriculture.* Pp. 297. Price, \$1.25. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

This volume treats agriculture far more broadly than the title would indicate. The soil, its treatment and improvement is dealt with in a full and comprehensive manner. A history of formation, and classification of soils is given. All the various processes of tillage with their respective tools are treated in detail, with an occasional reference to southern conditions. The material on the improvement of soil gives a brief summary of the knowledge concerning fertilizers and leguminous crops. Over one-half the book-space is given to individual discussions of crops grown in the south. This part of the subject is especially well handled. The book is well illustrated.

Ellis, Havelock. *The Soul of Spain.* Pp. viii, 420. Price, \$2.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

This collection of essays adds another volume to the already long list of excellent books interpreting Spain and Spanish life. The author is master of an excellent style and chooses for portrayal the most typical of Spanish characters and characteristics. A portion of the essays are critical—essays

on Spanish art, Velasquez, etc. The larger number, and among them the best, give us an appreciation of such delightful subjects as the Seville Cathedral, the Spanish people, Montserrat and the gardens of Granada. The work is written from an intimate knowledge of present day Spain and shows also a familiarity with the results of historical research. Any one who has been in Spain or contemplates a visit there should read this book. It succeeds to a marked degree in giving "atmosphere" to the subjects discussed.

Elwang, W. W. *The Social Function of Religious Belief.* Pp. 99. Price, \$1.00. Columbia: University of Missouri, 1908.

Ely, R. T. *Outlines of Economics.* Pp. xiii, 700. Price, \$2.00. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

This book, analytically divided and paragraphed, is an enlarged revision of the earlier work by the same author to furnish a treatise for college and university use. For wealth of material and formality of method, the book is excellent with the historical aspect of economic society carefully worked out and an interesting chapter devoted to the characteristics of the present economic system. Here various topics are discussed which ordinarily are included in the realms of other scientific literature. Professor Ely has clearly brought out the human side of economics and catalogues economics as a branch of sociology. The productivity theory is used as a means for approaching the discussion of supply and demand and not as an end in itself. He draws some interesting deductions in reference to the economic development of the United States regarding the change in public attitude towards public ownership as against public regulation and the elasticity of our constitutional law in regard to labor. The concepts of economic theory show careful analysis by the aid of diagrams and statistical figures, but a criticism might be made in regard to a too mathematical visualization of theory. Under the head of "The Relation of the State to Industry," we find "human welfare" to be the keynote for his general thesis, but just why Socialism is made a part of the economic activity of the state is not quite clear.

The book as a whole represents a distinctly social attitude towards economic life. The importance of economic interpretation of history is clearly brought out, and the entire book emphasizes the importance of regarding economics as a practical guide for human activities.

Fay, C. R. *Co-operation at Home and Abroad.* Pp. 403. Price, 10s. 6d. London: P. S. King & Son, 1908.

The author has given us an exceedingly able and careful study of the co-operative movement in the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Denmark, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy. Without doubt it is the best piece of work ever published in this field of economic investigation. No attempt has been made to describe useless details of organization and management or to deal too minutely with matters of historical development. Conditions in each country have been analyzed for the purpose of determining (1) the common factors of the co-operative movement, (2) why one form is more developed in one country than in another, (3) why in any country a given branch differs from another, and (4) what are the relations in any

country between the different branches. The author discusses co-operative banks, agricultural societies, workers' societies (factories, etc.), and co-operative stores. The material presented is remarkably complete considering the size of the volume. Passing reference only is made of co-operative insurance, building and friendly-societies. A short bibliography and a brief discussion of co-operative laws are added as appendices.

Fisher, S. G. *The Struggle for American Independence*. Two volumes. Pp. xxix, 1159. Price, \$4.00. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Company, 1908.

This is a treatment on an enlarged and better proportioned plan of the period covered by the author's "*True History of the American Revolution*," which was published in 1902.¹ The present work is not confined to military affairs, but devotes considerable space to the political events both prior to and during the war, as also the history of the foreign relations, concluding with a chapter on the "Effect of the Revolution on England's Colonial System."

As in his earlier work, Mr. Fisher challenges the accepted view of the Revolution and severely arraigns previous historians of the period for having ignored everything that would tend to discredit the patriot party and its cause. He asserts that previously there has been "no serious attempt to marshal all the original sources of information and reveal them to the reader." Such a sweeping criticism in his preface naturally arouses the hostility of the reader. This is, however, to a considerable extent, dispelled by the author's subsequent presentation of his subject. Mr. Fisher attempts to tell the other side of the story, or, in other words, to present sympathetically the point of view of the British government. He believes that the war was inevitable, being the outcome of the struggle between two opposing ideas, that of Colonial Empire on the one hand, and the desire for independence on the other, and not the result of arbitrary oppression. He devotes three hundred pages to the presentation of this view. In his treatment of the military events of the war he gives a better balanced account than in his earlier work, reducing the discussion of the conduct of General Howe, for example, to its proper proportions. He points out clearly, as Professor Van Tyne already had done, that the struggle was not only "a foreign war with England" but also "a civil war of the patriots and loyalists," and presents in detail this latter phase of the contest.

While the work will be found interesting, original and suggestive, and is evidently based upon conscientious research and study of contemporary material, the author is led by his zeal to controvert the orthodox view to appear at times in the rôle of the special pleader rather than that of the open-minded impartial historian.

Hanus, P. H. *Beginnings in Industrial Education*. Pp. 199. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Company, 1908.

The author of this volume has collected a number of his addresses and articles, the first five of which bear rather directly upon the subject set forth in the title. The last three discussions deal with "Professional Preparation

¹See *ANNALS*, XXI, 464.

of High School Teachers," "School Instruction in Religion" and "The Country School Master in Bavaria."

The most valuable contribution is made by the chapter on "The Industrial Continuation Schools of Munich."

Harrison, F. *National and Social Problems.* Pp. xxxi, 450. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Harrison, F. *Realities and Ideals.* Pp. xiii, 462. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Heineman, T. W. *The Physical Basis of Civilization.* Pp. 241. Price, \$1.25. Chicago: Forbes and Company, 1908.

Hodgetts, E. A. B. *The Court of Russia in the Nineteenth Century.* 2 vols. Pp. xxiv, 615. Price, \$6.00. New York: Chas. Scribner's Sons, 1908. Reserved for later notice.

Hughes, H. C. *The Philosophy of the Federal Constitution.* Pp. 164. Price, \$1.50. Washington: Neale Publishing Co., 1908.

In analyzing the several provisions of our Constitution, the author has attempted a work which would be useful in training school boys especially in a study of the provisions and even the language of the Constitution. Yet the book is probably far from being in the nature of a text-book. In analyzing the various provisions the author occasionally gives his opinion, rather than a philosophical treatment, which the title calls for, *e. g.* the location of sovereignty, and the clauses relating to our tariff. The style of the book as a whole is perhaps somewhat too stilted for its purpose. Moreover there is neither table of contents nor index to the volume, nor are references given in the text or in footnotes to aid the reader in getting at additional sources of information.

Hunt, Caroline. *Home Problems from a New Standpoint.* Pp. 145. Price, \$1.00. Boston: Whitcomb and Barrows, 1908.

Johnson, C. *Highways and Byways of the Pacific Coast.* Pp. xi, 323. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Jones, R. L. *International Arbitration as a Substitute for War Between Nations.* Pp. 269. Price, 5s. St. Andrews, Scotland: University Press. The author was awarded the first of the five prizes offered upon this subject in 1907, by Mr. Andrew Carnegie, the rector of the University of St. Andrews. He has sought, so he says, "to deal with arbitration in a new way," and to present "an outline of a rigorous reconstruction of the evidence." He deprecates in vigorous language at many points the "excessive sentimentality of the proponents of international arbitration. He handles many of the writers on the subject without gloves; thus, he speaks of the work of Revon as "this long, laborious, insane waste of paper." He believes that war has been and will continue to be the only means of settling certain differences among states; thus, "When two nations are brought face to face; when the expansion of either, means injuring the other, and both are equally

determined to protect their trade interests and their markets, their political aims and ideals, then there remains but the sword to determine which shall go on. Arbitration can never decide these huge questions of progress and evolution." After an examination of some of the instances of arbitration in a manner decidedly superficial, considering the point he seeks to make, he concludes "in no single case—with only one notable exception [Alabama Claims]—has the difference to be solved been in any way dangerous to the peace of the countries concerned." The volume has neither a table of contents nor an index. Attached at the end is a four page list of the principal books on the subject.

Kansas State Historical Society, Transactions of, 1907-8. Pp. 767. Topeka: State Printing Office, 1908.

Keller, A. G. *Colonization.* Pp. xii, 632. Price, \$3.00. Boston: Ginn & Co., 1908.

This book is not a general treatise. It discusses colonial enterprises to which little attention is given in the ordinary collegiate courses on colonization. The first chapters are devoted to a discussion of the colonization of the ancients, then follow interesting accounts of the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch and Scandinavian enterprises. The chief emphasis, as the names above indicate, is placed on the early modern period. The discussion of the monopoly systems is especially to be commended. The last two chapters are the most valuable contributions made by the book. They discuss present day German and Italian colonies. The author's work abundantly bears testimony to the general unfortunate character of these ventures.

Much of the material presented is available elsewhere. In the discussion of Spanish colonization, for example, there are but few references to other sources than the standard works of Bourne, Haebler, Colmeiro and Leroy-Beaulieu. For the average college student, however, the book fills a real need. It is readable and concise enough to be used as a valuable book for supplementary reading.

Ladd, G. T. *In Korea With Marquis Ito.* Pp. x, 477. Price, \$2.50. New York: Scribner's Sons, 1908.

McKenzie, F. A. *The Tragedy of Korea.* Pp. xii, 312. Price, \$2.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

These two writers represent the extremes of political opinion as to the position of Japan in Korea. Mr. Ladd can see only the beneficent results following the Japanese occupation. Korea has entered upon a period of economic progress such as she has never before known. The efficient Japanese are developing the resources of the country and bringing order out of the chaos of centuries. While the author does not fail to pass criticism on some of the acts of Japan, the general policy of the government receives hearty commendation.

Too much of the book is a narrative of personal experiences of no interest to the general reader, and at times it must be doubted whether the close connection of the writer with the Japanese authorities may not account for

his not seeing many things that have been only too evident to most observers. The general attitude in all the chapters is decidedly pro-Japanese.

Mr. McKenzie, as his title indicates, regards the Japanese occupation as an event nothing short of a national calamity. "I have to tell," he says, "of the awakening and the destruction of a nation." The general outline of his narrative he has already given us in chapters of his book "The Unveiled East." Korea, he believes, was just at the point of starting on a regeneration of import at least equal to that of Japan when rival international ambitions put an end to her independent existence. In the measures adopted by the Japanese the chief characteristic is the ruthless repression of all that formerly gave promise of the development of a national consciousness. This book, like that of Mr. Ladd, cannot escape the charge of being, in portions at least, an *ex parte* argument. Of the two it is the more convincing. Out of the jumble of Korean politics enough well authenticated facts are drawn to show the arbitrary character of Japanese rule and the systematic violation of justice, if not by the government at least by its authorized agents.

The history of Korea for the last thirty years is a story of uniform incompetency and defeat. Corruption at home brought the intervention of powerful neighbors whose rule, whether for good or bad, now seems to be permanently established.

Macdonald, William. *Documentary Source Book of American History.* Pp. 616. Price, \$1.75. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

This series of documents is designed to meet the requirements of elementary classes in the history of the United States. It is composed of documents selected from the author's previous more extended publications of "Select Charters," "Select Documents" and "Select Statutes," which were designed chiefly for the use of classes in advanced work. The author's thorough researches have enabled him to include here a selection of documents which will prove of exceptional value for use in the regular collegiate courses in American history. Unimportant clauses and formal provisions are omitted. Each document is preceded by a short discussion of the conditions under which it was first issued.

Maitland, F. W. *The Constitutional History of England.* Pp. xxviii, 547. Price, \$3.50. Cambridge: University Press, 1908.
Reserved for later notice.

Massey, W. F. *Practical Farming,* Pp. 323. Price, \$1.50. New York: Outing Publishing Company.

Miltoun, Francis. *In the Land of Mosques and Minarets.* Illustrated by Blanche McManus. Pp. 442. Price, \$3.00. Boston: L. C. Page & Co., 1908.

The author of this volume has written many books of travel and several works descriptive of cathedrals and castles. Mr. Miltoun's latest book is as entertaining and pleasantly humorous as any he has produced. The author is a veteran traveler and consequently is thoroughly cosmopolitan in his appreciation and interpretation of the people, institutions, and customs of

the countries of North Africa. It is by no means easy to understand and correctly estimate a people so foreign to European standards in language, religion and social ideals as are the inhabitants of Algeria and Tunisia, but Mr. Miltoun has succeeded admirably. Indeed the only persons whom he subjects to ridicule or censure are the foreign tourists who frequent north African countries. The illustrations by Blanche McManus are beautiful. They, together with the artistic effect of type and paper, make a book as attractive as the author has made it entertaining and instructive.

Moore, Frederick. *The Passing of Morocco.* Pp. 189. Price, \$1.50. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

This is a sketchy book of travel interesting to read, but telling very little about the political maneuvers which characterize the disappearance of this one of the last two independent countries of the African continent. Almost the entire book is taken up with discussions of the wretched conditions of certain towns in which the war correspondent saw the horrors of the foreign invasion, and with personal anecdotes. Local color is given the book with considerable success. One sees vividly a small stretch of country and the hopelessness of the native resistance, but there is only incidental treatment of the larger aspect of the passing of Morocco.

Morris, H. C. *History of Colonization.* 2 vols. Pp. xxiv, 459. Price, \$4.00. New York: Macmillan Co., 1908.

These two volumes are a second reprinting of a treatise which first appeared in 1900. The object of the study is to present a comprehensive review of colonial activity from the earliest times to the present day. The work is thoroughly scholarly in character. The sources used are the best available in each case, and the range of references shows a wide acquaintance with colonial literature.

The first volume is devoted to ancient and medieval colonies, the latter one almost exclusively to English colonization in modern times. The main outlines of that movement as it affected America are already familiar to the average student of American history, but the survey of the settlements in Australia and Africa is especially useful. There is no other work which gives a general review so ably as this except Paul Leroy Beaulieu's "Colonization Chez les Peuples Modernes." These volumes are an excellent general background for undergraduate courses in colonization.

Nearing, S., and Watson, F. D. *Economics.* Pp. xii, 499. Price, \$1.75. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

This new text-book on economics is an effort to set forth the various phases of economic thought in a clear and simple manner for use in the elementary class room. Little effort has been made to treat the subject from an historical standpoint; but the prominent facts of present economic life are presented, the grouping of topics being somewhat different from those in the usual texts. Economic readjustments and the standard of living are discussed under the head of "Economic Life." Land reclamation, the importance of inland commerce and forest preservation are touched upon in reference to the natural resources of the country; labor, industrial efficiency and business

organization are each considered in turn, and under the title of "Distribution" the theories of rent, interest, profit and wages are explained. In discussing "Economic Experiments" and "Economic Programs," the open shop, injunctions and arbitration, government regulation, single tax, socialism and social work are treated. The chapters are short and concise. Topics for class investigation are inserted at the end of the chapters.

Neve, Paul. *La Philosophie de Taine, Essai Critique.* Pp. xvi, 351. Paris: Victor Lecoffre, 1908.

In this compact and thoughtful little volume the author, after sketching the life of Taine, seeks to establish the thesis that Taine not only had very clear ideas on the philosophy of life, but that he sought to spread his ideas.

He is described as a positivist who failed to carry his theoretic views into the practical affairs of life, for Taine's action revealed his belief in the complete independence of the human will. The work is based mainly on the recently published correspondence by Taine (H. Taine, *Sa Vie et sa Correspondence*, Paris, 1907), which throws a flood of light, not only on the subject under discussion but upon the many and often great problems in which Taine was interested.

O'Donnell, C. J. *The Causes of Present Discontent in India.* Pp. 120. Price, 2s. 6d. net. London: T. Fisher Unwin, 1908.

By the many who have been looking for a straightforward exposition of conditions behind the scenes in India, this book will be gladly welcomed. That India has been in a serious state of unrest for some time has been common knowledge, but just where the trouble lay was not so easily found out. Now the whole skeleton is laid bare by an Indian official, who tells us that a variety of causes have been at the root of the matter, but that the chief sources of irritation have been in the excessive taxation; the partitioning of Bengal contrary to the desires of the Bengalis and against the mature advice of able counselors, and, perhaps most of all, the studied attitude of contempt toward the educated class of Indians.

The startling facts presented in regard to taxation alone appear to a western mind amply sufficient to cause any amount of discontent—indeed, mere "discontent" seems entirely too mild to befit the conditions. To quote a sample: "Roundly, one-eighth part of the entire agricultural population of the Madras Province was sold out of house and land in little more than a decade. Not only were their farms brought to auction, but their poor personal belongings, everything but their clothes were sold to provide money for Imperial expenditure." This was on top of the famine of 1878, when Madras lost 3,000,000 of its population by starvation. It must be a meek farmer indeed who is only "discontented" because he is annually mulcted of at least fifty per cent of his profits for a land tax alone!

The book deserves to be read carefully by everyone interested in colonial problems, stating as it does the way in which the British policy is really undermining its own power in India.

Oliver, Thomas. *Diseases of Occupation.* Pp. xix, 427. Price, \$3.00. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co., 1908.

In America we have been so busy in exploiting natural wealth that the welfare

of the worker has often been neglected. In the main we must still look to foreign authors for such studies as the present volume by Dr. Oliver. He writes, as he states, "from the legislative, social and medical points of view," so the book interests a larger group than the medical fraternity alone.

A wide field is covered. After one general chapter on the factors contributing to industrial diseases and accident, the author discusses diseases due to gases, temperature, compressed air and reduced atmospheric pressure, chemical trades, explosives, metallic poisons, dust, mining, electricity, micro-organisms, fatigue, as well as from such occupations as those of soldiers, sailors, fishers, etc. Evidence is constantly cited and many authorities quoted.

Osborn, H. *Economic Zoölogy*. Pp. xv, 490. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Overland, M. U. *Classified Corporation Laws of all the States*. Pp. 508. Price, \$4.00. New York: Ronald Press, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Person, Harlan S. *Industrial Education*. Pp. 86. Price, \$1.00, net. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 1908.

This little volume is one of a number of essays awarded prizes by a commercial house of Chicago. It consists of a brief and general inquiry into the need of a system of industrial education in the United States, and a somewhat more extended and even more general attempt to offer an outline of the needed "system." As the author indicates in his preface, no more than a series of suggestions can be offered in so condensed a review, which deals by-the-way more with commerce than with industry—as these terms are commonly employed. Few exceptions will be taken to the general propositions. These do not consider, however, any of the more pressing questions of organization which present themselves the moment the discussion is removed from the academic atmosphere of the university seminar to the keener air of school board room or manufacturer's office.

Phelan, R. V. *The Financial History of Wisconsin*. Pp. 293. Madison: University of Wisconsin, 1908.

After a brief historical chapter, sketching the creation of the State of Wisconsin and the adjustment of its boundaries, the author outlines the financial provisions of the state constitution which was adopted at a time when adjacent states were suffering from the evils of speculation. It contains cautious restrictions on state indebtedness and provisions for "uniformity of taxation." The constitution failed however to prevent local extravagance, and that evil remains, although improved by later constitutional amendment.

The extravagance and corruption in managing state lands and trust funds intended for educational purposes are characteristic; and the inefficiency of financial administration, and the inequality and evasion of taxation are a sad, though typical, commentary on American financial methods.

While the picture as a whole is rather dark, the general impression remains that Wisconsin has made much progress in policy and in administration. The rapid growth of corporation taxes, especially the ad valorem tax

on public service corporations, is interesting and significant, and a recent judicial decision makes an inheritance tax constitutional. A movement of importance is the creation of a state tax commission with general supervision of taxation throughout the state, and the author looks forward to permanent assessors chosen under civil service rules.

Reich, Emil. *Foundations of Modern Europe.* Second revised edition. Pp. vii, 250. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Macmillan Company, 1908.

This is a slightly revised edition of a series of lectures which appeared in 1904. The chief characteristic of the book is its popular nature. The author, who is an Hungarian by birth, evidently has designed to administer a series of gentle shocks to his English auditors and readers. Americans also come in for their share, when in the very first chapter they see Beaumarchais made and Lafayette demolished. Many conclusions and characterizations are just and interesting, but the striving for effect has led the author to make many sweeping statements to which few historians would subscribe. The lectures begin with the year 1756, taking up particularly the War of American Independence, the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Era, and the unification of Italy and Germany. Fully one-third of the book is devoted to Napoleon, enthusiastically depicting him as a military hero.

Robinson, H. P. *The Twentieth Century American.* Pp. xii, 463. Price, \$1.75. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

This book will rank among the best and most readable descriptions of American society written by outsiders. The author has had the great advantage of many years' residence in the country. His style is good. His judgments often shrewd and suggestive. In some chapters he has translated our terms into English—if the expression may be used—for the benefit of his English readers for whom he writes primarily. Naturally he objects to many of our conceits and evaluations. On the other hand he often emphasizes features neglected by us. The author firmly believes in the great future ahead of America and pleads that England and the United States may come into closer and closer relations for the conservation of the world-peace and the development of mankind.

Ross, E. A. *Social Psychology.* Pp. 372. Price, \$1.50. New York: Macmillan Company.

Reserved for later notice.

Rowe, L. S. *Problems of City Government.* Pp. 358. Price, \$1.50. New York: D. Appleton & Co., 1908.

The author has not restricted himself to the mere administrative details of organization, but has regarded his subject from the broader point of view, asking the question, "What is the work of the city, and is this work being well done in American cities to-day?" Nor does he deal alone with statistical results in answering this question. The discussion includes in its scope such interesting aspects of the city as the social consequences of city growth, the political results, and the influence of the city on democratic ideals. In Chapter X, "The Relation of the City to Public Utilities," Dr. Rowe discusses the central problem of the modern municipality.

In most cities the storm center of the discussion is the question of rates charged by public service corporations, and the action of the courts is usually invoked to permit rate regulation so that it is the judicial authority which in the last instance is relied on by both sides to the controversy for settlement. "The greatest difficulty that presents itself in the judicial determination of the reasonableness of rates is to do justice both to the public and to the stockholder. If the courts accept the nominal capitalization of these companies, they often will be led to permit a higher charge than a fair return on the actual investment would require. On the other hand, if the actually invested capital of the enterprise be made the basis of calculation, a large number of innocent stockholders will find the value of their stock considerably reduced." In this brief paragraph Dr. Rowe sums up the conditions existing in all the large cities of the United States to-day. He sympathizes with the movement for improved service and the desire of the masses of the people for lower charges. The book closes with chapters on "Street Railways in Germany," and "Municipal Ownership and Operation: The Value of Foreign Experience."

Simmel, G. *Soziologie*. Pp. 775. Price, 12.15 m. Leipzig: Duncker and Humblot, 1908.

Sinzheimer, H. *Der Korporative Arbeitsnormenvertrag*. Pp. 325. Price, 7.60 marks. Leipzig: Duncker & Humblot, 1908.

Part one of this treatise appeared in November, 1907. It dealt with the facts underlying the labor contract in modern industry. In part two the author analyzes the transformation of the labor contract from a one-sided relation of dependence to a legal relationship where both sides to the agreement assume reciprocal rights and obligations. The work is a welcome contribution to the series of legal-economic studies which aim to throw light on the acquirement of legal rights by the industrial classes. As a study in the evolution of law it illustrates von Ihering's trenchant saying that "the idea of the law is an eternal Becoming but that which has Become must yield to the new Becoming."

Stanton, R. *An Essay on the Distribution of Livelihood*. Pp. 125. Price, \$1.50. New York: C. O. Farwell, 1908.

State and Local Taxation. Addresses and Proceeding of First National Conference under the auspices of the National Tax Association. Pp. 675. Price, \$4.00 New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Under the title of "State and Local Taxation" the National Tax Association has published the addresses and proceedings of its first national conference held at Columbus, Ohio, in November of 1907. The volume contains a record of the proceedings, and the forty-eight papers read at the conference.

The book is valuable to the student of state and local taxation and of interest to the general reader. Such papers as Home Rule in Taxation, The Taxation of Inheritances, The Taxation of Income, Taxation of Public Service Corporations and the Single Tax will be appreciated. Among the contributors to this volume are L. C. Powers, Chief Statistician of Bureau of the Census, Washington, D. C.; Max West, Bureau of Corporations, Washing-

ton, D. C.; Professors Charles J. Bullock, Davenport, Hollander, Seligman, Adams, Plehn, Huebner and others.

Taylor, H. *The Science of Jurisprudence*. Pp. lxxv, 676. Price, \$3.50. New York: Macmillan Company, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

de Tocqueville, A. *Democracy in America*. 2 vols. Pp. xxix, 840. Price, \$7.00. New York: The Colonial Press, 1908.

This edition of de Tocqueville is in such attractive form that it cannot fail to prompt many to reread the pages with which they have already become familiar. The work can hardly be secured in a form more attractive than that of this edition.

Thorpe, F. E. (Ed.). *The History of North America. Vol. XX, Island Possessions of the United States by A. E. McKinley*. Pp. 516. Philadelphia: George Barrie and Sons, 1908.

This discussion of the "Island Possessions of the United States" is a brief historical-political discussion chiefly of recent conditions. Its general tone is favorable to the administration. A clear style and ability to choose the salient points in a situation make the book at once entertaining and informing. For the undergraduate student the work is a valuable summary of the Spanish War and our colonial experience.

Those who look for a thorough study of our Island Possessions will be disappointed in this work. There are many points on which it is open to serious criticism. It seems disproportionate to devote fifty pages to Hawaii and give but sixty-seven to the Philippines. The military campaigns of the Spanish-American War are described in detail, but the treaty of peace, which certainly deserved full treatment in a book with this title, is summarily dismissed with no adequate discussion of the questions raised. There are no maps to aid the reader in following the progress of the war or in locating the places mentioned throughout the book.

But the chief criticism of the author must be upon his material. Official documents and the more easily accessible of the secondary works are evidently the author's chief reliance. As an example, the monumental work of Blair and Robertson, "The Philippine Islands," has apparently escaped the author's notice, but John Foreman is characterized as "the author of the best general work upon the Philippines in the English language." There are no bibliographies, discussions of authorities, or suggestions for wider reading. A thorough study of our colonies is yet to be written.

There are numerous fine reproductions of photographs and several excellent plates of men prominent in the politics of the Spanish War. The last two hundred pages comprise the general index of the series.

C. L. J.

Torlonia, C. *Le Dottrine Finanziarie di F. V. Duverger de Forbonnais*. Pp. 114. Rome: B. Lux, 1908.

Vogt, P. L. *The Sugar Refining Industry in the United States*. Pp. 128. Price, \$1.50. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Warner, A. G. *American Charities*. New edition, revised and enlarged by Mrs. Mary R. Coolidge. Pp. xxi, 510. Price, \$2.00. New York: T. Y. Crowell & Co., 1908.

In 1894 the first edition of this book appeared. Some years ago Dr. Warner died. His spirit and book still live. It is remarkable that in all these years of active development of social work nothing has appeared to replace it. Yet much new information has been secured and many new methods instituted. For several years Mrs. Coolidge, a former pupil and co-worker of Dr. Warner, has been revising the work. Using the old basis, the new material is so interwoven that the book is practically new. It will be very useful to all students of social problems and should prove a valuable text-book.

Webb, M. de P. *India and the Empire*. Pp. xvi, 198. Price, \$1.20. New York: Longmans, Green & Co., 1908.

This latest one of Mr. Webb's books dealing with India and Indian affairs is perhaps the most radical of all, sounding as it does a distinct note of warning about the future of the Empire and its component parts. The burden of the present discussion is in effect the perennial question of British Free Trade versus Preferential Tariffs. The author appears as an ardent supporter of the Chamberlain policy of preferential tariff as best calculated to promote the general welfare of the Empire. In fact he openly takes the stand that only by a system of preferential tariffs can Britain avert the inevitable fate of becoming a second or even third rate power, with the loss of its important colonial possessions. Whether he makes out his whole case depends largely on the personal leanings of the individual reader toward the tariff issue.

Mr. Webb, both in his text and in the appendices, however, does demonstrate the importance of Indian trade and that so far as India alone is concerned her best interests would be materially promoted by the adoption of an imperial commercial policy. In analysing the tariff problems, the author was led into a very full survey of India's commercial relations, a fact which gives the volume decidedly greater value as a book of general utility.

White, A. B. *The Making of the English Constitution*. 449-1485. Pp. xxvii, 410. Price, \$2.00. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1908.

Reserved for later notice.

Wilson, Woodrow. *Constitutional Government in the United States*. Pp. 236. Price, \$1.50. New York: Columbia University Press, 1908.

These eight lectures delivered by President Wilson on the Blumenthal Foundation do not attempt to give a systematic discussion of the character and operation of our government. Special phases are chosen to illustrate its distinctive features, these are discussed from a fresh viewpoint.

The first quarter of the book is devoted to a discussion of the characteristic features of a constitutional government and to the place of the United States in general constitutional development. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that our frame of government is the product of a gradual growth out of and away from English experience. The next hundred pages discuss the departments of government. All the divisions are of a practical character designed to fulfil the ends of government in a businesslike manner. Future develop-

ments will doubtless emphasize this characteristic. The President will leave more and more of the detail work to subordinates, only attempting to outline the general course of executive action. The disappearance of debate in the House is looked upon as a natural development necessitated by our increasing governmental business. In such cases power must be delegated, and long discussions are not a boon in themselves. In the Senate, on the other hand, debate can and should be preserved; the author thinks the adoption of a cloture rule for the upper house would be unwise. The chief criticism to be passed on the courts is the need of greater expedition. In the trend of their decisions they have kept pace with the requirements of our changing civilization. The closing chapters treat of the changing importance of the central and the state governments and the working of our party system. It is reassuring to see the optimism as to the future of constitutional government which pervades these discussions. No one can read them without being influenced by their wholesome spirit.

Winchevsky, M. *Stories of the Struggle*. Pp. 170. Chicago: C. H. Kerr and Company, 1908.

Zueblin, Charles. *The Religion of a Democrat*. Pp. 192. Price, \$1.00. New York: B. W. Huebsch, 1908.

Under this title there is set forth in a stimulating style the question with which many thinking people are seriously wrestling, namely, whether it is possible to accommodate democracy and religion even to the point of making them accordant. Many of the commonly accepted dogmas of both religion and democracy are critically examined but in such a spirit of manifest sincerity that the reader lays down the little volume with a feeling of admiration for the manly effort to fight the problem through to the end. One wishes that the position taken, suggestive as it is, might have been more fully elaborated in numerous instances.

SIGNED REVIEWS.

Bentley, H. C. *Corporate Finance and Accounting*. Pp. xx, 525. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Ronald Press, 1908.

This publication dealing with the corporation, an object of present-day interest and in some cases public investigation, presents the subject in an entirely new and satisfactory manner. Mr. Bentley has largely confined himself to a study of finance and accounting relative to corporations from the viewpoint of the treasurer, and succeeds in giving an excellent insight into the things concerning that officer. The legal status of the corporate officials and the board of directors, and especially the rights, obligations and duties of the treasurer, are treated at length, but there is nothing new or unusual presented, although the method of arrangement makes the book of value as a reference for such material.

A large portion of the volume is devoted to corporation accounting and bookkeeping. The systems suggested are entirely modern and a great deal